Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER.

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

B. F. MEYERS ..... J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell; two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. april1:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. S. DURBORROW ..... JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK ..... J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug3, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr.28, 1865—zz.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

Poetry.

SPIRIT VISITANTS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

When the hours of day are numbered,
And the voices of the night
Wake the better soul that slumbered,
To a holy, calm delight;

Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And, like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the fitful fire-light
Dance upon the parlor wall;

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door;
The beloved, the true hearted
Comes to visit me once more.

He, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the roadside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life.

They, the holy ones and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spake with us on earth no more!

And with them, the being beautious,
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all those else that love me,
And is now a saint in heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep
Comes that messenger divine—
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes at me,
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars so still and saint-like,
Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended,
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer;
Soft rebukes, in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips of air.

O, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside;
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died.

ENDURANCE.

How much the heart may bear and yet not break!
How much the flesh may suffer, yet not die!
I question much if any pain or ache
Of soul or body brings our end more nigh:
Death chooses his own time; till that is sworn,
All evils may be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife,
Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel,
Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life,
Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal,
That till the trembling flesh be piece-meal torn,
This alone can be borne.

We see a sorrow rising in our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill;
We seek some small escape, we weep and pray,
But when the blow falls, then our hearts are still;
Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn,
But that it can be borne.

We wind our life about another life,
We hold it closer, dearer than our own;
Anon it faints and falls in deadly strife,
Leaving us stunned, and stricken, and alone;
But ah! we do not die with those we mourn;
This also can be borne.

Behold! we live through all things—famine, thirst,
Bereavement, pain; all grief and misery,
All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst
On soul and body, but we cannot die,
Though we be sick, and tired, and faint and worn,
Lo! all things can be borne.

Miscellaneous.

THE CALEDONIA TROUT POND.

One of the greatest curiosities of Western New York—we may almost say one of the greatest in the world—is the trout breeding establishment of Seth Green, in Caledonia, in Livingston county, to which we paid a brief visit last week. His house and ponds are on the border of the stream called the Caledonia Springs, which flow in a vast volume of the purest water from a small hollow in the villiage of Caledonia, and after a course of a mile unites in the villiage of Mumford with Allen's creek, one of the tributaries of the Genesee. The country through which it flows is thickly settled, and one of the richest and best farming towns in the State. The surface of the land is quite level, with banks but little above the surface of the water. The stream, some places, is very rapid, and in others has a gentle current of a mile or more per hour.

The Springs, as now situated, cover about six acres, being dammed slightly for mining purpose. They afford about eighty barrels of water per second, and make a creek from three to four rods wide, and from eighteen inches to six feet deep, according to the current. The bottom was covered with small white shells and gravel. The water is clear, pure and perfectly transparent, so that any object can be seen for three or four rods very distinctly. Its temperature at the Springs is forty-eight degrees the whole year round, but down the creek, three-quarters of a mile, it rises in the hottest days in summer to fifty-eight degrees by night, but it is down in the morning to fifty-two degrees. In winter it settles at times to forty-three degrees, but generally keeps up to forty-five or forty-six degrees. The temperature of the water to Allen's creek is very even the year round, but very cold in summer and quite warm in the winter, never freezing in the coldest weather.

The water through the whole length of the creek, as well as every stone, stick, weed and blade of grass, is alive and literally covered with numerous insects and larvæ of flies, summer and winter, so that the trout, however numerous they are, easily obtain all the food they want at all times of the year. There is but very little surface water that makes into the creek, hence the volume of water is very even. The first settlers of the country found the creek literally filled with trout of great size and beauty, and it has remained so to this day, notwithstanding it has been almost constantly fished, night as well as day, from that time to this. The largest and finest trout are taken in the evening with a large artificial white or gray miller.

The number of trout in this stream of a mile in length is computed at upwards of 300,000, the largest of which are each four or five pounds in weight. About four thousand pounds of trout are taken from the creek yearly. Mr. Ainsworth, of West Bloomfield, to whose excellent article published in the *Tribune* last winter we are indebted for these statistics, says that on the 18th of December, 1865, he took with the fly a hundred and ten fine trout in about three hours, and on the next day took eighty-five splendid fellows from one place. These trout, he says, were as fat, active and gamey as he ever saw them in any other stream in May or June. Seth Green, the celebrated marksman and fly-thrower of this city, bought this creek in 1854, for the purpose of growing trout artificially, as well as naturally, on an extended scale.

He has since prepared ponds, races, hatch houses and hatching boxes and troughs for 3,000,000 of spawn. The pond containing the largest fish and principal spawners was first constructed. A strong volume of water passes through it from the main stream, the quantity received and discharged being so regulated that there is no danger of overflowing. It enters under a wheel which is so exactly fitted to its place that not the smallest fish can escape, and maintains a regular motion. This pond is seventy-five feet long, twelve feet wide and four or five feet deep. Mr. Green's dwelling is over the lower end of this pond, which affords shade and a hiding place for the trout when they choose to retire from view.

There are from eight to ten thousand fish in this pond, and water enough for fifty times that number. A great deal of food passes through to them from the stream, but they are fed every day with beef liver chopped, to which they rush in the most excited manner, leaping out of the water, and tugging voraciously two or three at a time at the same piece. They are so tame that they will take the liver from a spoon or even from the hand, and will even bite the hand itself, as we can testify from the sharp experience of their teeth.

To a lover of fish no finer sight can be presented than the sight of this pond, swarming with splendid trout, as plainly visable, so clear is the water, as if they were in the open air. It is a gigantic aquarium, which probably has no rival in the world, and the mere sight of which will repay the trouble and expense of a long journey. But besides this main pond Mr. Green has another close by it fifty by thirty feet, which contains about 20,000 two year old trout and still another, filled with countless multitudes of yearnlings, and lastly, a long pond or brook, in which are hundreds of thousands of this year's hatching.

The hatching house is a simple, inexpensive structure of wood, forty by twenty feet high. It has three screened windows, admitting a soft light, and excluding the glare of the sun. Being roofed, the spawn and young trout are perfectly protected from storms or hail, which in shallow water might in one minute destroy thousands of young trout, or a heavy and sudden fall of rain might wash them from the troughs where they are kept for several weeks after leaving the hatching troughs. These are three in number.

The water is brought from the main stream through bored logs and received into a tank six feet long, two feet eight inches wide, and a foot and a half deep, from whence it passes through six strainers into a trough running entirely across the end of the house, and from thence by small gates (which are regulated at pleasure to increase or diminish the flow of water) it passes into the several hatching troughs, &c. These troughs are subdivided, or rather two are placed together, and between them are passages for conveniently distributing the spawn, inspecting the operation of feeding and hatching the young fish. By wooden bars the troughs are partitioned into small squares.

By this arrangement the force of the current is checked at each bar, and the front are prevented from huddling in a mass and becoming suffocated. The space on one side is a platform, having a stove and the various conveniences for feeding, &c. At one end is a pond eighteen feet square, with about two feet depth of water. If by any means trout escape from the troughs, they cannot get beyond the pond, and the room is ample for keeping millions until they are two or three inches long. From this pond the water passes into the main stream. The hatching house and troughs, though not extensive, are fulfilling the highest anticipations of their persevering and enterprising proprietor. The bottom of the trough is covered with small, thin gravel, over which the water passes by gentle flow.

Thus prepared, they are ready for the reception of the impregnated spawn, which are spread evenly over the gravel by a dextrous movement of the water, the spawn not being touched or allowed to come in contact with anything but the water and gravel. Impregnated spawn sink to the bottom, in water running with considerable force, and will remain stationary, if undisturbed, until the young fish begin their efforts for a release from confinement. In from fifteen to twenty-six days after the spawn is deposited, the young fish is discernible with the naked eye.—*Syracuse Journal.*

THE SUNNY SIDE.

We advise everybody to live on the sunny side of their houses. The room in which the family spends most of its time should be on the side on which the sun can find its way into it. Let the parlor, if it be seldom used, be on the shady side. We observe that there is not a cottager so ignorant that she will not set her plants, if she has taste enough to grow them, in the east window in the morning, and at noon carry them to a south window, and in the afternoon put them in the west window. But perhaps she is careful to keep her children in the shade, and her precious self, so far as possible, out of the rays of the sun. The plants, in obedience to natural law, are kept healthy, while the children and mother, being kept in the shade, suffer in consequence.

Light is beginning to be considered a great curative agent. The chief advantage in going to the country is to get into the sunshine, and to be in the pure breezes. If we desire merely to keep cool, we should stay in the shady city. People talk of "hot walls" and "burning pavements;" it is much hotter in the country, for the breezes that play there in midday only bring heated air in from out doors. But in the city the breeze brings air in from the shady side of the street, and the lower rooms of a city house are much cooler in midday than the exposed houses of the country.

Parents can do nothing better for their puny, sick boys than to put them on a farm for two or three summers, and let the sun bathe them the livelong day. They will, by such a life, grow rapidly, and become tough, brawny and broad. We have seen this tried to the highest advantage in more than one instance under our advice.

CHILDREN AND WEALTH.

Many are deterred from marriage for the fear of the expense of supporting a family. It is a great mistake. A single man spends more in suppers and cigars that would support a wife. Few men lay by much until they have attained the object to lay by for, and thus it comes to pass that a family is now, as anciently, the best of hostages to fortune: and none are so much to be trusted as those who have the large families. Still as a family increases around a man, he is very apt to feel as if five or six children were a constant drain upon his efforts at accumulation, and that children were poverty instead of wealth. But it is not so, at least in every respect, or even on the largest and broadest sort of scale.

Thus for instance, in a national point of view, our first method of estimating the greatness of States, is by the number and rapid increase of its inhabitants. Every child born in the United States makes the nation so much the more respected abroad and powerful at home, so much the more wealthy and intelligent, for on the average each citizen produces more of wealth than he consumes, and in some department or other adds to the accumulating stock of wisdom and experience. Now a nation is but a great family, so may we best test our views of what is best for a family by what is good for a nation.

Children are weak, and need support when the parents are strong to support them, in order that they may be strong when parents are weak, and be able to support them; and thus is made up that bundle of strength which a large family ever generates. Each wisely brought up and well educated child is the best of all investments of a parents wealth of money, of affection, and of effort. "Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them." They are "as arrows in the hands of a mighty man."

Children keep a man young. He who mingles only with those older than himself soon grows old; but he who accustoms himself to mingle largely and freely with those younger than he, as suprisingly retains his youth.

It is a remark of Bulwer, a close observer of human nature, that it is a good sign for a young man to love the society of men who are older than himself, and for an old man to love the company of those younger. It is thus that youth acquires the experience and wisdom of age, and that age retains the vigor, freshness and elasticity of youth. Children have in themselves a fund of wealth in the overflowing affections which God has given them, which they impart to all who come near or have much to do with them. If they call out the energy of a man, and make him work hard in the hours of business, they relax and refresh him with their warmth and geniality and absence of care in the hours of relaxation, and of throwing it off.

THE BENEFIT OF BEING KNOCKED ABOUT IN THE WORLD.

It is a good thing for a young man to be "knocked about in the world," though his soft hearted parents may not think so. All youths, or if not all, certainly nineteen-twentieths of the sum total, enter life with a surplusage of self conceit. The sooner they are relieved of it the better. If, in measuring themselves with wiser and older men than themselves, they discover that it is unwarranted, and get rid of it gracefully, of their own accord, well and good; if not, it is desirable, for their own sakes, that it be knocked out of them. A boy who is sent to a large school soon finds his level. His will may have been paramount at home, but school boys are democratic in their ideas, and if arrogant, he is sure to be thrashed into recognition of the golden rule. The world is a great public school, and it soon teaches a new pupil his proper place. If he has the attributes that belong to a leader he will be installed in the position of a leader; if not, whatever his own opinion of his abilities may be, he will be compelled to fall in with the rank and file. If not destined to greatness, the next best thing to which he can aspire is respectability; but no man can either be truly great or truly respectable who is vain, pompous and overbearing.

By the time the novice has found his legitimate social status, be the same high or low, the probability is that the disagreeable traits of his character will be softened down or worn away. Most likely the process of abrasion will be rough, perhaps *very* rough, but when it is all over, and he begins to see himself as others see him, and not as reflected in the mirror of self-conceit, he will be thankful that he has run the gauntlet, and arrived, though by a rough road, at self knowledge. Upon the whole, whatever loving mothers may think to the contrary, it is a good thing for youths to be knocked about in the world; it makes *men* of them.

GET ENOUGH SLEEP.

We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours, sleep was all they wanted, and all that the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is injurious. Thousands, no doubt, permanently injure their health in that way. We live in a fast age, when everybody seems to be trying to pervert the order of Nature. If folks will persist in turning night into day, it is not to be wondered at that few last out the allotted term of life. No matter what may be a man's occupation —physical or mental, or like Othello's, "gone," and living in idleness—the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. John Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of spasmodic affection of the heart, a disease greatly encouraged by the want of sleep. In a volume just pubblised by a medical man there is one great lesson that hard students and literary men may learn, and that is, that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours rest at night, and one after dinner, cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of the body and mind." Certainly not; and the consequence was that Hunter died early. If men will insist on cheating sleep, her "twin sister, death," will avenge the insult.

OVER WORKED WOMEN.—An over worked woman is always a sad sight—sadder, a great deal, than an over worked man, because she is much more fertile in capacities of suffering than a man. She has so many varieties of headache—sometimes as if Jael were driving the nail that killed Sisera into her temples—sometimes letting her work with half her brain, while the other half throbs as if it would go to pieces—sometimes tightening around the brows as if her cap band were Luke's iron crown—and then her neuralgias, and her backaches, and her fits of depression, in which she thinks she is nothing, and those paroxysms which men speak lightly of as hysterical—convulsions, that is all, only not commonly fatal ones—so many trials which belong to her fine and mobile structure, that she is always entitled to pity, when she is placed in conditions which develop her nervous tendencies.—*Dr. O. W. Holmes.*

NIGHT WORK.

Many of the most brutal murders and greatest crimes committed in the city of New York, are perpetrated by persons under twenty-five years of age. This shows a very early corruption of morals, and as an eminent jurist once said, is easy traceable to the habit of being from home after dark. Lord Shaftsbury stated that in nearly all the cases of great crimes which came before the courts of evidence showed that the moral character became vitiated between the ages of eight an sixteen. These terrible facts put together should make every city parent, especially, tremble; and if it should lead to the adoption of the following suggestions, it would save many a heart from going down in sorrow to the grave, or from embittered old age.

Do not allow your children to form the habit of "going home" to spend the night with their companions—no, not once in a year.

Keep them off the streets after sun-down unless you are with them.

Do all that is possible to have a loving, cheerful and happy fireside, as a means of weaning them from the street. Much can be done in this direction by providing amusements, and having the children occupied in something interesting, profitable or new.

Keep the birthdays, let them be occasions of harmless festivities; arrange that all holidays, too, shall be observed appropriately.

Let the father and mother remember that the exhibition before their children of a loving, affectionate, and quiet deportment towards one another in the home circle is a powerful bond of union in a family; the very sight of it wakes affectionate sympathies in the hearts of children, and cherishes the same delightful feelings in themselves and soon the house becomes the home of love and quiet delight. Within half a mile of us there are quite a number of families of this sort, some of them among the wealthiest in the city, but it is singular to observe that in almost every case it is in consequence of the mother's all pervading influence—mothers who are quiet, gentle, lady-like, but firm in the right always. Many homes are made distasteful to children by incessant restrictions and criticisms, by innumerable rules and regulations. A household is better regulated by an affectionate pliancy than by an inflexible rigidity; yielding in non-essentials, but firm as a rock in all questions of right and wrong. The night work from eight to sixteen determines the life character of millions.—*Hall's Journal.*

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCHMAKER.

FRIEND WOOSTER:—I herewith send thee my pocket clock which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction; the last time he was at thy friend's school he was no ways reformed, nor even in the least benefitted thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind, that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulse is sometime quick, betokening not an even temper; at times he waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knoweth his name denoteth, I find him slumbering and sleeping, or as the vanity of human reason phraseth it, I catch him napping. Hence I think he is not right, in the inward man. Examine him therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou may'st being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw from him the error of his ways; and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am verily of opinion that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to truth. I will place him a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest it. I entreat thee, friend Henry, to demean thyself on this occasion with a right judgment according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman that need not be ashamed. And when thou layest the correcting hand on him, let it be without passion, lest thou drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for the time to come, by the motion of that light that ruleth the day, and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above mentioned rules, do thou send him home, with just bill of charges, drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and the root of evil shall be sent unto thee.

A CURSE TO THE COUNTRY.

Next to the inordinate use of intoxicating beverages we may probably class the haste to become rich as a deplorable evil—the desire and expectation of getting something for nothing, or for a very inadequate equivalent, if we may use the word in such a sense—which lead so many of our youth to abandon trades in order to swell the crowds of clerks, lawyers, doctors, &c., now and always so largely in excess of the demand for their services. A desire to be rich is not in itself wrong, but the tendency is not to scruple at the means, and to end in disgrace and ruin.

There are cases where a young man is justifiable in getting into debt—there are cases where a few years of a struggle with indebtedness may do him good—but these are "the exceptions which prove the rule" correct that debt is incompatible with independence, and should be avoided. Borrowing money on interest is a curse to any young man, eating up his earnings and keeping him poor. The man who saves even a few dollars a year, and invests it at interest, will eventually become rich, whilst the one who borrows to make up the deficit occasioned by extravagance, or venturing beyond his means, will undoubtedly struggle all his life to keep his head above water.

Avoid "speculation," mistrust all schemes promising enormous returns, whether lotteries, faro banks, or more respectable modes of gambling, be assured that any gains that may accrue from them are more than lost by the taste they give for inordinate risks. If you call to mind the lucky individuals who have become wealthy in this way in the past twenty years, you will find nearly all of them poor now—the money has gone as rapidly as it came, and is teaching the same lesson to its present possessors. A dollar earned by honest industry, mental or physical, is worth more to the man who earns it than tenfold gained by speculation, and is not near so likely to be expended foolishly or risked recklessly. He who can save such a dollar will more probably accumulate wealth in life than the one without industry who makes more money with less work. It is deplorable how many of our young unmarried men waste their earnings in folly and dissipation, and are "to poor to get married"—or, if they marry, have acquired such tastes and habits as tend to render that relation anything but an agreeable one. There can be no good reason for a young lady and healthy single man, having no one dependent upon him, not saving something every year for investment, and it is to be regretted so few do so.

THE POWER OF ELOQUENCE.

We have heard of President Finney's sermon from the text, "Their feet shall slide," and how as he preached his peroration, people would clutch the seats to keep from going over into the pit of eternal despair, while some would shriek, and others would cry "don't." We have heard also of Gough's wonderful power over audiences—raising them up from their seats, affecting them to tears, or compelling them to laugh at his will. But we have never heard of any speaker making the deception so perfect, or the matter so real, as in the recitation of the little poem, "Twenty years ago," by the elocutionist, Prof. Griffith. The poem introduces two friends and schoolmates, one of whom has been recently visiting the old homestead, school house and play grounds—and he gives his impressions to his friend. We quote a few lines:

"I've wandered to the village, Tom, I sat beneath the tree,
Upon the school house playing ground, which sheltered you and me;
But none were there to greet me, Tom, and few were left to know
Who played with us upon the green, some twenty years ago.

The grass was just as green, Tom, bare-footed boys at play
Were sporting just as we did then, with spirits just as gay;
But master sleeps upon the hill, which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a sliding place, just twenty years ago."

When the elecutionist reached the stanza following, his utterance was slow and thoughtful, as if trying to recall the name of the old game:

"The boys were playing some old game—beneath that same old tree,
I—do—forget—the name—just now,—you've played the same with me
On that same spot.—"I was played with knives—by throwing—so—and—so—"

As the speaker made gestures and motions describing the game, an old gentleman in the back part of the house arose and said distinctly, "*Mumbletypeg, sir, mumbletypeg.*" It was so real to the old man that he thought he would help the speaker out of his difficulty by suggesting the name. Of course it brought down the house.—*Charlotte Republican.*

UNFORTUNATE—VERY.

A young medical student from Michigan, who had been attending lectures in New York for some time, and who considered himself exceedingly good-looking and fascinating, made a deadly onslaught on the heart and fortune of a blooming young lady in the same family with him. After a long seige the lady surrendered. They were married on Wednesday, in the morning. The same afternoon the young wife sent for and exhibited to the astonished student a "beautiful" little daughter aged three years and a half.

"Good heavens!" then you was a widow?" exclaimed the student.

"Yes, my dear, and this is Amelia, my youngest; to-morrow, Augustus, James and Reuben will arrive from the country, and then I shall have my children together once more."

The unhappy student replied not a word; his feeling were too deep for utterance. The "other little darlings" arrived. Reuben was six years, James nine, and Augustus a saucy boy of twelve. They were delighted to hear they had a new papa, because they could now live at home, and have all the playthings they wanted. The "new papa," as soon as he could speak, remarked that Augustus and James did not much resemble Reuben and Amelia.

"Well, no," said the happy mother; "my first husband was quite a different style of man from my second—complexion, temperament, the color of hair and eyes—all different."

This was too much. He had not only married a widow, but was her third husband, and the astonished stepfather of four children.

But the fortune, thought he; that will make amends. He spoke of her fortune.

"These are my treasures," said she, in the Roman matron style, pointing to her children.

The conceit was quite out of the Michigander, who, finding that he had made a complete goose of himself, retired to a farm in his own native State, where he could have a chance of making "his" boys useful, and make them sweat for the deceit practiced upon him by their mother.

A TRUE GENTLEMAN.

He is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a mean fraud. He invades no secret in the keeping of another. He takes selfish advantage of no man's mistake. He is ashamed of inuendoes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is not one thing to a man's face and another to his back. If by accident he comes into possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter in at his window or lie open before him in unregarded exposure, are sacred to him. He profanes no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, bonds and securities, notice to trespassers, are not for him. He may be trusted out of sight near the dinnest position anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. He insults no man. If he has a rebuke for another, he is straight forward, open and manly. He cannot descend to scurrility. Billingsgate don't lie on his track. Of woman, and to her, he speaks with decency and respect. In short, whatever he judges honorable he practices toward every man.

BE ECONOMICAL.—If the poor house has any terrors for you never buy what you don't need. Before you pay seventy-five dollars for a coat, young man, find out whether your lady would not be just as glad to see you in one that cost half the money. If she would not let her crack her own hazlenuts and buy her own clothes. When you see a man spending two or three dollars a week foolishly, the chances are five to one that he will live long enough to know how many cents there are in a dollar, if he don't he's pretty sure to bequeath that privilege to his widow. When a man asks you to buy that for which you have no use, no matter how cheap it is, don't say yes until you are sure that some one else wants it in advance. Money burns in some folks' pockets, and makes such a big hole that everything that is put in drops through past finding.

☞ A Louisville newspaper, in noticing the return of Humphrey Marshall to that place, adds that "the bar of Louisville is to be congratulated on the accession to its strength." The Chicago *Times* wants to know which bar?

TIME PASSING.

Have you ever seen those marble statues in some public square or garden, which art has so finished with a perennial fountain, that through the lips, or through the hands, the clear water flows in a perpetual stream, on, on, on forever; and the marble stands there—passive, cold, making no effort to arrest the gliding water? It is so that time flows through the hands of men, swift, never pausing till it has run itself out; and there is the man, petrified into a marble sleep, not feeling what it is which is passing away forever.

It is so, just so, that the destiny of nine men out of ten accomplishes itself, slipping away from them, aimless, useless, till it is too late. And we are asked, with all the soleran thoughts which crowd around an approaching eternity, what has been our life and what do we intend it shall be? Yesterday, last week, last year—they are gone. Yesterday, for example, was such a day as never was before, and never can be again. Out of darkness and eternity it was born, new, fresh day; into darkness and eternity it sank again forever. It had a voice calling to us, of its own. Its own work, its own duties, what were we doing yesterday? Idling, whiling away the time in idleness and luxurious literature—not as life's relaxation but as life's business? thrilling our heart with the excitement of life? continuing now to spend the day most pleasantly? Was that our duty? Sleep, brethren: all that is but sleep. And now let us remember this, there is a day coming when that sleep will be rudely broken with a shock; there is a day in our future lives when our time will be counted, not by years, nor by months, nor yet by hours, but by minutes, the day when unmistakable symptoms shall announce that the messengers of death have come to us.—*F. W. Robertson.*

NEVER GIVE UP.

Many a premature death has occured in consequence of giving up. The sick person becomes discouraged, thinks he is going to die, and dies. Friends think they have done all they could, death is inevitable, and let disease take its course. There can be no doubt but that in many such cases hope still cherished, and the persevering use of means, might have saved useful life.

So also in the struggles of active life. The first speech of Disraeli in the House of Commons, was a complete failure, his speech it is said being stifled in the derisive laughter of the House. He thus closed: "I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." Numbers have sunk into insignificance under a less rebuff. Disraeli was made of sterner stuff. Though it took him seven years to recover from his disaster, he redeemed his promise, and on becoming chancellor of the exchequer, "clad in the same garments he had worn at the time of his renowned failure, delivered to a closely crowded assemblage the most brilliant and the ablest budget speech that had been heard there since the days of William Pitt."

Every one should feel that he is immortal till his work is done. "Try again," is as good for the adult as for the child. If convinced that our cause is wrong, the sooner it is renounced the better. Cease to do evil; but when contending for the right, admit no defeat as final. We learn sometimes more from a failure than a success, and turn it to better account. Such should ever be our aim. Use all honorable means, rely on the ultimate triumph of right, persevere in the effort to deserve success, and failure will never be inscribed on your life work. The irresolute and half-hearted have no good to expect, for that would only be a premium of imbecility.

THE UNCHANGING FRIEND.

Is there a more frequent cause of complaint than the changes which come over our earthly affairs? Where is the being who, in the course of his life, has not found reason to reiterate the words, "Whom can we trust?" We know not, when we give our respect, our friendship, our confidence to a human being that the compact may last for an hour. A change of fortune, a rise in rank, a slight fault, or even a whim, may send our affections back into our wounded hearts.

A concurrence of circumstances which could not have been foreseen by us is always ready to betray our dependence on arrangements which we fancied had been laid in reflection and sagacity, as we walked on in the fond belief of having done well for ourselves. So that, though sorely needing a safe anchorage, frail and exposed beings as we are, we often find ourselves on shifting sands or nearing fatal rocks.

To whom, then, shall we go, when our own resources fail to meet our necessities, and our friends sympathize, but are powerless to avert failure?

To whom, then, shall we go, but to him who is touched with the feeling of our infirmities, and who alone can offer a security of refuge which meets our helplessness to the utmost; an unchanging and unchangeable friend—"Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to day and forever?" ZELL.

FROZEN KINDNESS.—The world is full of kindness that never was spoken, and that is much better than no kindness at all. The fuel of the stove make the wood warm, but there are great piles of fallen trees lying among rocks on the top of the hill, where nobody can get them; these do not make anybody warm. You might freeze to death in plain sight of these trees, if you had not means of getting the wood and making a fire with it. Just so in a family; love is what makes the parents and children, the brothers and sisters, happy; but if they take care never to say a word about it, if they keep it a profound secret, as if it were a crime, they will not be much happier than if there was not any love among them; the home will seem cold even in summer, and if you live there you will envy the dog when any one calls him "poor fellow."

☞ An exchange tells the following characteristic story of the poet writer: On a recent occasion he was traveling with a friend over a New Hampshire Railroad, and during the conversation, Whittier's friend—who is also a member of the Society of Friends—told the poet that he was on his way to contract for a lot of oak timber, which he knew would be used in building gunboats at Portsmouth, and asked him whether he thought it was exactly in consistance with the peace doctrines of the Quaker denomination. Without saying anything calculated to decide the question, the two friends arrived at their parting place, when Whittier shaking his friend's hand, said: "Moses if thee does furnish any of that oak timber thee spoke of, be sure that it is all sound."

MANY persons, especially ladies, are ignorant of the proper place in which to drive a nail in a wall when desiring to hang a picture, &c. Examine the wainscoting around the bottom of the wall, and when you find the head of the nail that has secured it to the wall, immediately over it, from the bottom upwards, will be the only place w

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. Alex. R. Agnew is the authorized agent for the Inquirer, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. Agnew will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

THE DERELICTION OF MANY OF THE LATE OFFICERS OF OUR ARMY.

There is nothing so embarrassing and annoying in this life of business as to be under the necessity of attempting to transact business with men who are deaf to all your appeals and treat your requests with silent contempt, or who, if they are moved to respond to your demands, have been so derelict of duty as never to have made any record of the facts desired, and consequently are wholly unable to supply the much desired information. This is an every day occurrence in the prosecution of claims of widows and mothers for pensions.

A kind and excellent husband, the best of fathers, patriotic to the last breath, though poor, could not leave his beloved family, for whom he was the best of providers, until he was drafted into the service; perhaps he doubted whether his health was such as to permit him to endure the hardships of the field, but he promptly reported; a hasty examination by a Board of Enrolment and he was ordered to don the national uniform and was hurried forward to the scene of activity before Petersburg or elsewhere. The change, the active life, the anxiety, the over-exertion, develope a dormant disease, he is ordered to the rear, put into an ambulance and expires on the way to the hospital. The bereaved widow and orphans realize the terrible reality that their hope, their all, has been torn from them, and for the first time in life they behold wan, ghastly want approaching their humble threshold. A few dollars back pay are secured promptly through that efficient officer, Hon. E. B. French, 2d Auditor of the Treasury. At the same time an application is made to that superlative of Circumlocution offices, the Pension Office, for a Pension. Months roll away before any action is communicated to the applicant. In the meantime the few dollars of back pay are consumed and debt is incurred to provide the necessaries of life. The once happy family is broken up, the widow must labor to provide sustenance for her babe; her debtors become importunate and doubt whether she will ever get a Pension, and distress the already miserable widow and her wretched little ones on every hand. Death is coveted as a relief from the pangs and woes of this ungenerous life. At last she is, perhaps, assured that all the testimony necessary to the successful prosecution of her case is made. Hope takes the place of despair. In the midst of her anticipations comes a demand for the evidence of some commissioned officer having *personal knowledge* of the time when, the place where and the circumstances under which the *disease* was contracted. A year or eighteen months have rolled away. The officers have been discharged and gone to the four quarters of the globe. The Adjutant General is applied to, he may know their post office address, or he may not; but grant it that he does; they are written to and weeks and months again roll away before any reply is received, if *any* is received; or perhaps, after several communications they deign to reply that they know nothing, verily. This is uniformly the case in four applications out of five, and in nineteen cases out of twenty in the applications of drafted men. The above is only one of many cases.

The Government for the purpose of protecting itself against a few frauds has allowed the adoption of rules so stringent in the Pension Office that there is not a county in the loyal States, but has at least a dozen such cases pending, and we can point to twenty in the county of Bedford alone. Is it not horrible to contemplate the misery and wretchedness which is thus entailed by the dereliction of those whose duty it was to possess such information and to impart it promptly. We hope every officer who may read this article, if he has any such requests made to him, will see to it at once that it is promptly answered, and with the best information in his possession, as upon his immediate response may depend the happiness or wretchedness of some noble woman and her hapless infants.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The time was when good men were willing to go to Harrisburg as members of the Legislature and serve their constituents for three dollars a day. The value of men and their services has greatly advanced in these latter days, and the pay of members has been at various times increased until now it amounts to one thousand dollars per session, or sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents per day for an average session of sixty days. There seems to have been an abundance of good things on hand in the way of private and local bills and monopoly legislation the past winter, but not sufficient to satisfy the greed of these public leeches, so when the appropriation bill was reported, there was found in it a section providing for the increase of the pay of members to fifteen hundred dollars. After some discussion in the House, the amount was fixed at $1350. Now this may not be too much for good men, but unfortunately the number of such, that get to the Legislature, is few. Besides it would have been in much better taste to have made the increase to take effect for the next session, than for the present, as it would have removed any foolish suspicions, on the part of those who are not capable of appreciating the valuable services of their members, that the thing was not altogether disinterested. The ayes and nays were not called, as it was not a party question, and it seems, singularly enough to have been voted for with a glorious disregard of political proclivities. We hope Col. McClure will hurry up his proposed amendment providing that no Legislature shall increase the pay of its own members.

THE REVENUE OFFICERS FOR THE XVIth REVENUE DISTRICT.

The President has nominated, and the Senate has confirmed, Hon. Wm. McSherry, of Adams county, Assessor, and C. W. Ashcom, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixteenth Revenue District of Pennsylvania. With Hon. Wm. McSherry we have no acquaintance; we learn that he was an Old Line Whig up to the days of Know-Nothingism, when he was forced over to the Pro-Slavery Democracy. We do not take him to be one of those narrow-minded bigoted creatures, who have no toleration for those who happen to hold opposite views upon the great political questions of the day, at least this is our experience in a vast majority of the cases of Old Line Whigs, and, if we are right in this presumption, the Senate did very well to confirm him. He is a citizen of Adams county which he at one time represented in the State Senate.

C. W. Ashcom, Esq., the Collector, is a native of this county and for many years, more than we can remember, has been an active politician. He represented this county in the Legislature some eight or nine years ago. He has not been a successful politician, by any means, never having held any position at the hands of the party, save one year in the Lower House, as above stated. He is a most excellent man and will make a capital officer. We do not think that the President could have bettered the appointment in any way. The appointments are acceptable to all parties, as far as we can learn.

SENATOR STUTZMAN.

We have observed in the *Bedford Inquirer* several articles criticising the action of Mr. Stutzman, Senator from that district, on the several railroad bills before the Senate. We feel satisfied that if our cotemporary was fully acquainted with the subject, he would approve that Senator's course, during the present session of the Legislature, most heartily. The Connellsville railroad had no more abler and active advocate than Mr. S. He made the first speech in its favor on the floor of the Senate and labored night and day faithfully to insure its passage. His action on the Southern Pennsylvania railroad bill, compelling the Pennsylvania railroad to complete it in three years instead of eight, as the old bill provides, ought also be sustained. We know that the region of country represented by Mr. Stutzman needs railroad facilities, and we also know that no Senator or member from that district has worked more faithfully to get them extended than Mr. S. If our cotemporary knew the power exercised by other corporations in the Legislature he would not only admit the facts above stated, but he would give their Senator due credit and praise for having done his duty faithfully.

The bill which Mr. Stutzman read in his place in the Senate is plain in its provisions, and for the purpose of convincing our co-laborer in Bedford that he has done Mr. S. great injustice, we publish the same in full, as follows:

An Act for the completion of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway.

Whereas, The Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company was chartered by act of Assembly, dated the 29th day of April, A. D. 1864, in which act of Assembly it is provided "That the Southern Pennsylvania railroad company shall perfect the organization of their company within three months after the passage of this act, and proceed immediately to locate and construct said road and complete their main line within three years;"

And, Whereas, By act of Assembly, approved the 5th day of April, A. D. 1866, it is provided in the second section thereof that so much of the act incorporating the said Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company as limits the time for the construction of the main line of their road to three years from the passage thereof be, and and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the time for the commencement of the construction thereof shall be extended for one year, and the time for its completion to eight years, from the passage of this act:

And whereas, The act of Assembly approved April 8th, A. D. 1866, was passed for the purpose of hindering and delaying the construction of said railroad; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the second section of the act of Assembly approved April 5th, A. D. 1866, extending the time of the commencement of the construction of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway for one year from the passage thereof, and the time of its completion to eight years, is hereby repealed, and that the said Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company shall put their road under contract within the period of six months from the passage of this act, and complete said road within three years, and in default thereof shall forfeit their charter, and all rights thereunder.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

With all due respect for the astuteness of Senator Stutzman and the sagacity of the *Telegraph*, still we can't see it as the *Telegraph* does. If the design of the above bill was to hasten the completion of the road by shortening the time, why at the same time extend the time for beginning? By the Act of April 5, 1866, the company were compelled to begin work on the 5th of the present month; by Mr. Stutzman's bill it was proposed to give six months more time for beginning the work. Lamb was once reprimanded for coming late to his work as clerk in the India house, and is said to have replied with the utmost *sang froid* that if he came late he left early. So Senator Stutzman and his defenders would say, as we are *very* anxious to shorten the time of the company for completing their road we will give them more time to begin. The people of this section of the State can't see the force of this kind of logic, however clear it may be to Mr. Stutzman and the *Telegraph*.

FROM ARKANSAS.

New York, April 4.—The *Herald's* Little Rock special of yesterday, says: The State Union Convention has been in session all day and evening. A platform with resolutions was adopted of an ultra Radical character, approving the Congressional plan of Reconstruction and readmission to the Union.

Resolutions condemning the President, opposing confiscation and recommending a conciliatory course toward rebels were tabled.

A State Central Committee was oppointed and instructed to establish a State Union Organization.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Gen. Ord reported that he heartily approved the object of the Convention, and was desirous of co-operating with them. The Convention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow.

Pending the Convention a large meeting of freedmen was held on State House Square. Several delegates and colored speakers addressed them. Great enthusiasm prevailed and no disturbance was created.

☞ Mr. Belmont still refuses to call a National Convention of the Democratic party, although importuned to do so by many leading members of that party.

☞ Nearly three millions of the Papal loan have been taken in this country, mostly in Louisiana and New York, upon which the interest is now being paid here.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Harrisburg, April 8, 1867.

The bids for the new State loan were opened on the 1st inst. They amounted in the aggregate, to $31,000,000, or $8,000,000 more than could be accepted. This fact must be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian, inasmuch as it is an evidence that the credit of the State is good, and capitalists are not afraid to invest their money in her securities. The old overdue bonds can now be redeemed.

I notice that some of the newspapers of the Commonwealth have misconstrued the true intent of the bill relative to an increase of the capital of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. It is even asserted by certain editors that the bill authorizes an increase *of* $40,000,000, while others say that there is to be an increase *to* that figure. Neither of them are correct. The facts are these:—An act of 1866 increased the capital of the company to $30,000,000; that passed at the present session authorizes further increase of $5,000,000, making a total of $35,000,000. The increase just granted ($5,000,000) is to be applied by the company to the straightening of its track at certain points, by which considerable distance will be saved, the chances for accidents diminished, and considerable wear and tear of rolling stock saved. Although the Pennsylvania railroad is a grand monopoly that may eventually gobble up all the smaller lines in the State, it should not be misrepresented—particularly by editors, who wield a powerful influence for good or evil.

It is to be regretted that the Legislature has not passed an act providing for the publication of the State laws in the newspapers, in the various counties. The State would not have been the loser, (as the cost of the publication would be paid by the respective counties,) and the people would be greatly benfitted. The "pamphlet laws" published by the State only find their way into the hands of Justices of the Peace and other officials, while the masses are not permitted to know what the laws are by which they are governed. There seems to be a determination on the part of the members of the Legislature to do as little as possible to benefit the newspapers of the State. Without the aid of the public Journals no man can be elected to the Senate or House, and it is high time for editors to "have an eye to business," and decline to support any candidate who will not pledge himself to vote for the passage of a bill providing for the publication of the State laws in at least two newspapers in each county.

In my correspondence published in this paper, within the past three months, I have carefully avoided the indiscriminate puffing of individuals, believing that it is not advisable to be constantly bringing into notoriety those who delight to see their names in print. I deem it not out of place, however, to say a word here in reference to our noble chief magistrate. It is asserted on the most reliable authority that at the close of each Legislative session, for years past, it has been no uncommon thing to find from fifty to a hundred bills left in the hands of the Governor, to receive his approval or disapproval at his leasure, after the adjournment. Now, affairs are managed differently, Gov. Geary has disposed of every act passed during the present session, and that, too, without any unnecessary delay. The files are clean, and when the adjournment takes place, all its enactments will have been signed or vetoed. Gov. Geary is a man of *business*.

On Thursday night the Governor gave the customary reception to the Legislature at the Executive mansion. The members, without distinction of party, were there, and all received a hearty welcome. The tables fairly groaned under the weight of good things heaped upon them but *not a drop of liquor* was found thereon, neither was there any about the premises. The Governor drank the health of his guests in a glass of cold water. He is a *practical* temperance man, whose example is worthy of imitation, and not even the enemies of the temperance cause can say aught against His Excellency's noble stand, as he practices what he professes, and even when entertaining all the officials of the Capitol he did not shrink from quietly and unostentatiously exhibiting his love for the temperance movement.

The House has passed an act relative to the last will and testament of John Morrison, late of Somerset county, deceased.

Also, an act to regulate the fees of the directors of the poor and house of employment of the county of Bedford.

The Governor has approved and signed a bill fixing the place of holding elections in Harrison township, Bedford county, as the house of Jonathan Feichtner.

Also, the act extending to Bedford, Fulton, Somerset and other counties, the act regulating fees of notaries public in Philadelphia, approved May 20, 1865.

The House has passed finally an act to perfect title to 116 acres of land in Somerset county, owned by the union coal and iron company.

Also, an act to extend the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on an act to incorporate the Keystone coal and manufacturing company of Somerset county.

Tory.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, April 4.—The *Herald's* San Luis Potosi (Mexico) correspondence of March 9th says: "The Liberals, in front of Queretaro, are rapidly closing in around the city to give the *coup de grace* to the Empire.

Escobado writes that on the 6th inst. he had closed in his lines upon the city of Canana, occupying the west and southwest, along a line of elevations which command the city, and Trevino, with the army of the north, occupying the west and north west of the place.

All was expected to be ready for an assault to-day, and in a letter to Minister Lerdo, Escobado states that he believes it will not require more than three or four days longer to finish up the work at that point. He says that while closing his troops around the place, large clouds of dust were observed, as if the Imperial army was retreating for Mexico, but this cloud returned towards Queretaro as soon as it was evident that it might be outflanked. He also states that there is the greatest discord prevailing among the Imperial officers, that they are divided in council, and cannot determine what measures to take, and that the army is almost in a starving condition.

The steamship *Alabama* brings Vera Cruz dates to the 23d ult., two days later than previous advices. The city of Vera Cruz was in a state of seige, sixteen hundred men with five pieces of artillery inside. Provisions were high, but there was no blockade from the sea side. There were beseiging the city thirty-five hundred Liberals, with four small field Napoleons, but more men and guns were daily expected. Maximilian was in Queretero with ten thousand men, and had no money or provisions. There were twenty-five hundred Liberals besieging the place. Merida, Yucatan, was also in a stage of seige but still communicates with Sisal.

THE LAST FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The following Free Railroad bill, which is pretty near what the people want, passed the House of Representatives last week but we presume has been rejected by the Senate.

AN ACT to authorize the formation of railroad corporations.

Section 1.—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, not less than nine, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, or for the purpose of maintaining and operating any unincorporated railroad already constructed for the like public use, and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the road is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such road as near as may be, and the name of each county in this State through, or into which it is made or intended to be made, the amount of the capital stock of the company which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars for every mile of road constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of a president, and not less than six nor more than twelve directors of the company, who shall manage its affairs for the first year and until others are chosen in their places; each subscriber to such articles of association shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence, and the number of shares of stock he agrees to take in said company, on compliance with the provisions of the second section of this act such articles of association shall be acknowledged by at least three of the directors before some officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds in the county, where the principal officer is designed to be located, and may be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall endorse thereon the day they were filed and record the same in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and, thereupon the said articles of association shall become and be a charter for the said company, and the persons who have so subscribed such articles of association, and all persons who shall become stockholders in such company, shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association or charter and shall possess the powers and privileges following, to wit;

First, To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association.

Second, To sue and be sued, complain and and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Third, To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth, To hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in the articles of association.

Fifth, To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require and to allow them a suitable compensation.

Sixth, To make by-laws not inconsistent with any existing law for the management of its property and regulation of its affairs and for the transfer of its stock.

Section 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, until at least two thousand dollars of stock, for every mile of railroad proposed to be made, is subscribed thereto, and ten per centum paid thereon in good faith and in cash to the directors named in said articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon, and, or annexed thereto an affidavit, made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock required by this section has been in good faith subscribed, and ten per centum paid in cash thereon as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to construct, or to maintain, and operate the road mentioned in such articles of association; which affidavit shall be recorded with the articles of association as aforesaid.

Section 3. A copy of any article of association filed and recorded in pursuance of this act, or of the record thereof, with a copy of the affidavit aforesaid endorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, and certified to be a copy by the Secretary of this State or his deputy, shall be evidence of the incorporation of such company and of the facts therein stated.

Section 4. When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the State, the directors named in said articles of association may in case the whole of the capital stock is not before subscribed, open books of subscription, to fill up the capital stock of the company in such places and after giving such notice as they may deem expedient and may continue to receive subscriptions, until the whole capital stock is subscribed; at the time of subscribing every subscriber shall pay to the directors ten per centum of the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

Section 5. Whenever the foregoing provisions have been complied with, the persons named as corporators in such articles of association, are fully authorized to carry into effect the objects named therein, as fully as any corporation heretofore created under any special act of the legislature, and said corporation thus created shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of the general railroad law passed the nineteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and the several supplements thereto, as fully and effectually as if said powers were specially incorporated in said charter.

Section 6. Whenever any railroad company heretofore incorporated, or created and incorporated, under the provisions of this act, shall in the opinion of the directors thereof, require an increased amount of capital stock, they shall, if authorized by a majority of the stockholders, file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate setting forth the amount of such desired increase, and thereafter such company shall be entitled to have such increased capital as is fixed by said certificate.

Section 7. The number of managers of any company incorporated in pursuance of this act, shall be a president and not less than six (6), nor more than twelve (12) directors as shall be fixed by the corporators thereof at their first meeting to choose directors of said company.

Section 8. The directors of any railroad company created under this act shall have power to borrow money, not exceeding in amount twenty thousand dollars per mile, nor more than amount of capital stock subscribed, and issue the bonds of the company therefor, payable at such time, not exceeding fifty years, after the date thereof, and at such place and at such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum, as said directors may deem best and may secure the payment of said bonds and interest by a mortgage on the said road and franchises.

Section 9. Any company incorporated under this act shall have authority to construct such branches, from its main line, as it may deem necessary to increase its business and accommodate the trade and travel of the State.

Sec. 10. Roads constructed under the provisions of this act, or chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall have the right to cross the track of any other railroad in this Commonwealth, *Provided*, however, that the cost of making and keeping such crossing in repair shall be borne by the road crossing the track of another, and provided, further, that the road so crossing the track of another, shall keep at such crossing as many persons as may be requisite to give the necessary signals to prevent accidents.

Sec. 11. Roads constructed under the provisions of this act shall have the right to connect with roads of a similar character, within this Commonwealth, or at the line thereof, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by those who have the management of said roads.

Sec. 12. No director, officer or employee of any road chartered by this act, shall have any interest directly, or indirectly, in any express or freight line, or other business, conducted upon said road not the property of said company, and any violation of this provision shall subject the parties so offending to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1000 dollars.

Section 13. All acts heretofore passed inconsistent with the provisions of this act are declared to be null and void.

2—H. R. 1124.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

The following is a certified copy of the new License law furnished us by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A Further Supplement *To an act to regulate the granting of Licenses to Hotels and Eating Houses, approved March* 31, 1856.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That when an application is made to any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth for license to sell intoxicating drinks, it shall be lawful for said court to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of, and remonstrances against application for such license, and, in all cases, to refuse the same whenever, in the opinion of said court, having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners, for and against such application, such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers, and upon sufficient cause being shown, the said courts shall have power to revoke any license granted by them; and all laws inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the sureties in the bond required of the applicant for license shall be signers to his petition.

Section 2. That applications for license to keep an eating house, beer house or restaurant, authorizing the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors, shall hereafter be made in the same manner and to the same authority as application for license to keep a hotel: *Provided*, That the regulation in relation to bed rooms and beds shall not apply to applicants for an eating house, beer house and restaurant license; and the tenth section of the act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, authorizing county treasurers to grant an eating house or retail brewery license, is hereby repealed.

Section 3. No license to keep an eating house, beer house or restaurant, under the provisions of the second section of this act, shall be granted in any incorporated city, for a less sum than fifty dollars, nor elsewhere for a less sum than twenty dollars.

Section 4. If any person, after the passage of this act, shall sell spirituous and vinous liquors, domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, without having obtained a license authorizing him so to do, such person shall, on conviction in the court of quarter sessions, be fined, for the first offence, in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and for the second, or any subsequent offence, such person shall, or shall not less than one hundred dollars, and, in the discretion of the said court, be imprisioned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the act of Assembly, passed March thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, relating to sales by druggists and apothecaries.

Section 5. That the provisions of the first section of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia or to the county of Allegheny: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall authorize the granting of licenses to hotel and in keepers to vend vinous, spirituous and malt liquors, and to license beer houses, eating houses and restaurants, in any locality where licensing of hotels, inns, beer houses eating houses or restaurants is now prohibited by law.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Office of the Sec'y. of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, April 6 A. D., 1867.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do hereby Certify, That the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original act of the General Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to an act to regulate the granting of licenses to hotels and eating houses, approved March thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six," as the same remains on file in this Office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

Isaac B. Gaser.
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut.—The election in the State has resulted in the election of English, Democratic candidate for Governor by about 700 majority, and of a Republican Legislature. The Republican majority in the House is 30 and in the Senate 1. This secures the election of a Republican U. S. Senator to succeed Foster. For Congress 1 Republican and 3 Democrats are elected, the former by about 2,000 majority and the latter by very small majorities.

Michigan.—The Republicans have elected their State Ticket and a small majority of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Ohio.—At the municipal election in Columbus, the Union gain is 500 over the vote of last year.

At the municipal election in Cincinnati, the whole Republican ticket is elected by 3,000 majority.

At Toledo, the Union Republican Ticket, headed by C. A. King for Mayor, was elected by from 300 to 500 majority. The Republicans carried ten of the twelve councilmen—a large Union gain.

At Circleville, Walker, the Union candidate for mayor, was elected by 67 majority—a large Union gain.

During the Executive session on Friday last Saulsbury, who had become very drunk, came over towards Sumner, and assumed a threatening attitude, gesticulating and announcing his intention of having satisfaction out of Sumner for introducing the resolution for his expulsion. The assistant-at-Arms promptly interfered, and with the assistance of one of the Senators got him into the coat-room where after nearly divesting himself of his clothing, he laid down upon the floor and remained until the close of the session, when the doorkeeper took him home.

The Legislature of Connecticut is all right. The new Senate stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats. In the House, the Republicans will have a majority of about 35. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 5 in the Senate and 46 in the House. The Copperhead victory is only partial after all, and does not, by any means make Connecticut a Copperhead State.

Alexander C. Mullin, at one time private Secretary of the late Governor, has been rejected for confirmation as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Cambria District.

The National Democratic Convention called by Kentucky, to meet at Louisville on May 7, has been postponed to the 4th of July. There is expected to be a large attendance, especially from the Western States.

The Board of Commerce of New York have wisely advised the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the policy of contraction until specie payments shall be reached. The inflationists have had their day, and will soon be among the most eager to get deliverance from uncertainty and doubt by fairly touching bottom.

A bill has been introduced into the State Senate at Harrisburg providing for the consolidation of Pittsburg, Allegheny City and the surrounding towns into one city. The consolidation is to be perfected upon much the same plan as that used in consolidating Philadelphia in 1864.

Among the applications for pardon now on file with the pardon clerk in the Attorney General's office, are ninety-seven from ex-United States Navy officers. The naval service seems to have been the favorite with the Virginians, no less than fifty-two out of the ninety-seven being from that State.

The Legislature of Ohio has sent to the people for decision, at the election in October next, an Amendment to the Constitution, so as to make black men voters, and to disfranchise deserters. It required the concurrence of three-fifths of the members of the Legislature to do this deed, and yet it was done.

Rhode Island has again elected as her Governor the gallant Gen. Burnside. Messrs. Dixon and Jenckes, her two members of Congress, are also re-elected. The Legislature will stand 76 Radical majority on joint ballot, the Copperheads having but 14 members all told. Indeed the Republican triumphs in Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, and in little Rhode Island, completely obliterate the late Copperhead success in Connecticut.

English holders of Confederate bonds must think Jonathan has more dollars than *sense*, if they expect him to pay them back the money that they advanced for aiding the rebellion. They seem to think it possible, and thereby they bring their own wit into suspicion. They have taken legal counsel and they have held a meeting, and what they will do next will be seen when it becomes visible. How would they like to trade off some of the Confederate bonds for those of the Irish Republic?

Hon. Edward McPherson, the present clerk of the House of Representatives, has announced that he has commenced writing the life of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. McPherson is well qualified for the task. He has long known Mr. Stevens. At one time he edited the old *Independent Whig* of Lancaster county, a paper that Mr. Stevens always regarded as his organ; and besides for many years, has been intimately acquainted with him. The work could not have been entrusted to one better qualified.

Senator Geo. Read Riddle, of Delaware, died on the 30th ultimo, of pulmonary consumption. He was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1817. His early life was devoted to surveying, but having studied law during his spare moments from business, he was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon after was appointed Deputy Attorney General for his native county, which office he filled till 1850, when he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served two terms. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1844-8-56, and took his seat as a United States Senator in 1864. He was an active politician and a pure and upright man.

Gov. Hawley, editor of the Hartford *Press*, thus writes of their defeat in Connecticut:—We shall be reproached by grumblers outside, but we care nothing for that. We have planted the party fairly on the rock of impartial suffrage, and if we had won we should have been indebted in no degree to many whose sympathy we ought to have had in abundant measure on such an issue. But though temporarily checked, we are in no sense dismayed, or dubious about a final and near triumph of our principle. Whoever attempts to run a high-pressure pro-Slavery boat over these waters will strike a rock. We give notice that we have taken a "lower bolt" and the grip is not relaxed.

By an order of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Major General Robert B. Potter was appointed Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway in Pennsylvania. The General having been previously appointed Receiver by the courts of New York and Ohio, thus becomes receiver of the whole line from the Erie railway to Cleaveland and Cincinnati. The Receiver is required to operate the lines, to give security in $300,000 for the faithful performance of his duties; and out of the net earnings of the line, to first pay the interest upon the prior or divisional mortgages on the line, and then upon the consolidated mortgage.

Congress has decided that our representatives abroad shall not go to Court any more with dresses peculiar to aristocratic Governments, and small swords dangling about their legs; but it has reserved a right to prescribe a Court uniform. It is suggested that at the opening of the next session there will be raised a Joint Special Committee on Coats and Breeches. This, it is thought, will involve the necessity of establishing the office of Court Tailor at Washington, but whether he will constitute one of the Cabinet is not yet surmised. His Excellency ought to be a valuable counselor in this very delicate matter. We would, however, suggest a plentiful use of buckram in the back of the coat to make up for lack of back-bone.

A correspondent has seen John H. Surratt in prison and reports him as being treated more like a gentleman than as an assassin. Surratt remarked that he considered his escape to Canada a neat thing, and said that the reports of his doings in Europe were mostly true. He declined to say anything about his connection with the assassination plot. He regards St. Marie as his enemy, and a treacherous fellow. Very naturally, he having given the information which prevented Mr. Surratt continuing his "doings" abroad in order that it might be demonstrated whether or not his "doings at home" were connected with the assassination conspiracy.

Judge Sharkey and Hon. Robert J. Walker appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States on Wednesday on the behalf of the State of Mississippi. The former rose to submit a bill of complaint, with the prayer that President Johnson, and his officers and agents appointed for that purpose, and especially General Ord, be perpetually enjoined and restrained from executing the act "to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, and that the powers of injunction and subpœna be issued, directed to the parties aforesaid, with any other relief that the court may deem proper. Judge Sharkey remarked that the bill had been printed. Attorney-General Stanberry said he believed it was the general practice first to obtain the leave of the court to file the bill. This bill was against the United States, and he desired to appear at the earliest moment to object to it. He repeated there must be a motion to file the bill in the regular way. Judge Sharkey replied, that was the motion which he now made. He was aware of the magnitude of the subject, involving the important and delicate question of the constitution of the Congressional legislation. It was of great moment that an early decision be arrived at, as much mischief must result by delay. Chief Justice Chase said to Judge Sharkey: You can only now move to file the bill, and it will be in order to discuss this the next motion day. Attorney-General Stansberry—I am ready now to resist the granting of the leave. Chief Justice—We do not propose to hear argument on a motion out of the regular order. The motion will be filed. Judge Sharkey—I will now file the application. This he did, and the question went over till the next motion day, being Friday next.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak *strong*, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Caliaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavized horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * *. The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

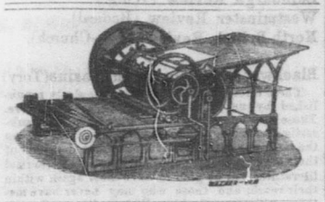
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *quasr caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

Mass Meeting.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Republican Party at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, April 23d inst.

By order of the Republican County Committee.

J. B. CESSNA,
Chairman.

Union County Committee.

The members of the Union County Committee are requested to meet at the Washington Hotel in Bedford on Tuesday, April 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted—election of delegate to State Convention, &c.

J. B. CESSNA,
Chm'n. Union Co. Committee.

A LARGE STEAM TANNERY.—Certain parties from Huntingdon county have purchased a site for a large Steam Tannery at the Foot of Dry Ridge, on the line of the projected railroad, which they intend to erect during the coming season. This position has been selected with consummate judgment; there is certainly no better site in the county.

SHAD ON THEIR WAY UP.—Thomas Mullinix, of Snake Spring township, caught a shad at Hartley's Spring Run, about six miles below Bedford, on Wednesday of last week.—This is the first shad that has been caught in the Raystown Branch of the Juniata since the completing of the canal. So much for the bill passed last winter to remove the obstructions in the Susquehanna and its tributaries.

☞ An enterprising citizen has lately erected a very fine building in this place, which has attracted crowds of citizens to inspect and feast their eyes upon the novelty. It is so long since the people of Bedford have had the pleasure of seeing a building erected, that it has been suggested, if the enterprising gentleman above alluded to were to charge a small fee a head for the permission to gratify the desire of the public to see and inspect, that the fund which would thus accumulate, would fully pay all the expenses incurred in the erection and construction of his edifice.

A MISTAKE.—Michael Naugle, Esq., requests us to say that he did not write, as many supposed, nor had he hand in getting up the "Take Notice," calling for the "organization" of a "new party," at his house, published in our last week's issue. On the contrary, he asserts and confidently assures us that he has never even suggested the remotest sympathy for such a movement, and that his name was used in connection with the plot by some unscrupulous persons with an apparent intention to injure him politically. We are compelled to say this much in vindication of a much injured man.

BEDFORD COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS TO THE STATE CLEARED UP.—The readers of the INQUIRER will remember that we, during the late canvass, exhibited to them the indebtedness of Bedford county to the State which was then some $16,742. Since then the Commissioners have labored assiduously to pay up this deficiency. A few days ago their Attorney, E. F. Kerr, Esq., handed us the following statement from the office of the State Treasurer, which we publish with pleasure:

Bedford county in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Tax on Real and Personal Estate.

DR.

To amount of said tax as fixed by the board of Revenue Commissioners for the year 1866.....		$3177 34
Deduct 5 per cent. for Collection.....	$158 86	
Deduct Treas. Commission on $3018 48 @ 1 per cent.	30 18	189 04
		$2988 30
Half Mill Tax.		
To amount of said tax for the year 1866.....		549 79
Deduct 5 per cent. for Collection.....	$27 48	
Treas. Com. on $522 31....	5 22	32 70
Due Commonwealth.....		$517 09
Recapitulation of Account.		
To balance due Commonwealth per settlement of January 11, 1866.		$16,742 86
Amount due Commonwealth on this settlement, viz:		
State Tax.....		2,988 30
Half Mill Tax.....		517 09
		$20,248 25
CR.		
By payments into State Treasury on State tax.....	$15,000 00	
Deduct amount of penalty charged on settlement of January 11, 1866.....	1,045 68	$16,045 68
		$4,202 57
By payments into State Treasury....		$4,202 57

If this exhibit be correct, and we have every reason to believe that it is, the county of Bedford does not owe the State of Pennsylvania a farthing. To cancel this formidable debt the Commissioners have been compelled to borow several thousand and to secure the passage of an act relieving the county from the penalty of five per cent. imposed by the Legislature to impel prompt payments. The Commissioners, or their subordinates, confidently assert that the county is not indebted above five thousand dollars, and that they will be able to pay the last dollar of indebtedness by Court week.

The Commissioners deserve great credit for their prompt efforts to relieve the county of a debt, that was growing very rapidly and distressed our tax-payers, *who can rest assured they will have no State tax to pay for the year* 1867. We claim a little credit ourselves for having aroused the people to the importance of making their representatives rid them of the incubus which was hanging over them.

I. O. OF O. F.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, throughout the United States and the Canadas, intend observing Friday the 26th of this month, (it being the forty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the order in America) as a day of Thanksgiving for reasons set forth in the proclamation of its chief national officer, which we here publish:

A PROCLAMATION APPOINTING A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS, the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at its late September Session, 1866, in grateful 'recognition of the unerring hand of God in rescuing the genius of Odd Fellowship from the ruin which desolated so many of the benevolent and charitable institutions of our common Country, as the indispensable effects of civil war,—and of the unmistakable prosperity which has crowned its labors during the year which has just passed,' did, by unanimous vote, direct the M. W. Grand Sire to issue his Proclamation appointing a Day of Thanksgiving for these and countless other blessings vouchsafed to our beloved order:

Now, Therefore, I, James P. Sanders, M. W. Grand Sire, do hereby fraternally direct that the twenty-sixth day of April, 1867, be observed by the Members of our Order throughout the general jurisdiction, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and that they do assemble on said day in such manner and form of organization, with their families, as the appropriate authorities in their respective State Jurisdictions may prescribe, to render thanks to the ever-living God, for his manifest favor and protection to that Institution which we so much love and cherish, and especially for the preservation of its unbroken unity, through trials and perils of unparalleled severity.

Done at the City of Baltimore, this first day of November, A. D. 1866, and of our Order the forty-eighth.

JAMES P. SANDERS,
M. W. Grand Sire.

In obedience to this proclamation, Bedford Lodge No. 202 and Cove Lodge No. 368, of Woodberry, also Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114 of this place, will unite in a public procession in full regalia and appropriate services in the Presbyterian church, at 10½ o'clock of that day. The public are cordially invited to attend.-3t

SALE OF A WIFE.—We complain of the Mormons for their plurality of wives, and of the Indians for their readiness to dispose of their wives at any time for a consideration, but we believe that Fulton county can beat both in disposing of a wife and children by regular article of agreement and bill of sale. Mr. Paul M. Dishong, of the classical township of Belfast, in Fulton county, and his lovely Mary Ann, certainly a fruitful and for aught we can see a faithful wife, mutually agreed that the said lovely Mary Ann should be sold to Mr. James Wilson, "which is the churn pedler," for the sum of seventeen dollars in cash or approved country produce, and the churn p-dlar and his newly purchased wife were to go away on or before the 1st of April last, and "to get away the best way they can," and said pedlar is further empowered to wallop the children and exercise generally the rights and prerogatives of the first husband. We give herewith the article of agreement made and solemnly executed between the parties, and assure our readers that it is a true copy of the original document, made in good faith, and we presume carried out by the parties. Here it is:

BELFAST TOWNSHIP, Feb. 14th, A. D., 1867

Articicle of agreement made and fully agreead upon this year and date above written, between Paul M. Dishong & Wife and James Wilson. the conditions of this agreement are such: Paul M. Dishong doth agree to bind and obligate himself that he Will Not disturb his Wife, Nor Wilson (the churn pedler) and is Willing that Mary An Dishong, his Wife, and children, go with James Wilson; and Paul W. Dishong is willing to give her what Property she claims in the house, and also agree for them to get away on or before the first day of April, 1867, and also to get away the best way they can. Paul M. Dishong is to have his oldest Daughter in the spring of 1869, when calling for her, Mary Catherine, and his wife Doeth agree to let him have her, & the afore said Wilson, is not to go so far a way but what Paul M. Dishong can cum and see them, and Will Be treated with *respect*. Paul M. Dishong is to have seventeen dollars in money for a fore said Wife an Children, or the amount of a bill of accounts, or to have the *Cow*, and also to have his Bed, & Plate, & Bucket, & Lamp. And if the afore said Wilson Can manage the Children without abusing them, he has Privilige to come and get them at any time and is welcome to all of them. Paul M. Dishong doth agree that Mary Ann, his Wife, can sell the Cow to Enny one she pleases, only not to make sale to Enny of the Hesses, in Presence of William Forhner.

PAUL M. DISHONG,
MARY ANN DISHONG,
JAMES WILSON, which

is the Churn Pedler mentioned in the afore said Article of Agreement, and is now *proprietor* of Mary Ann Dishong.

Attested—WILLIAM FORHNER.
OBEDIAH MELLOTT.
—*Chambersburg Repository.*

MARRIED

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's sister (Mrs. Richards) by Rev. J. F. Tallheim, Mr. G. W. BLACKBURN and Miss MATTIE A. CONLEY, both of New Paris, Bedford co., Pa.

March 27th, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. W. E. MAY to Miss ANNA SHAFFER.

March 28th, by the same, Mr. PETER KEGG to Miss SARAH E. MAY, all of Friends Cove.

DIED

March 1st, 1867, near New Paris, Napier tp., JESSE BLACKBURN, in the 82d year of his age.

Rest! kind, indulgent Father, rest,
For thou hast gained a brighter home,
The pearly gates were open thrown,
And angels bade the come.

Thine are the joys at God's right hand,
Since death's cold stream is passed,
Infinite joys, unending bliss,
That shall forever last.

But oh! we gaze upon thy vacant chair,
Thy face we seem to see,
But start to find thou art not here,
Yet hope that thou art free.

In the blessed Redeemer's kingdom
Where saints their chorus raise,
We trust to join thee, Father,
And sing with thee His praise.

M. A. B.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.

S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:4t. J. J. CLARKE.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned for the purpose of Hunting and Fishing or for any other purpose whatever, as we are determined to enforce the law against all disregarding this notice.

Abraham Miller,	William Arnold,
Elijah Miller,	Ephraim B. Miller,
George Baker,	Abraham M. Miller,
Jacob W. Hardman,	John E. Miller.

April 12:4t

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber for the purpose of Hunting and Fishing or for any other purpose whatever, as I am determined to enforce the law against all trespassers.

April12:4t JOHN H. SHAFER.

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

Nov. 9, 2nd w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

Strength for the Exhausted.

Thousands die, as it were, inch by inch, of bodily weakness; for debility will kill as certainly, though not so quickly, as a raging fever. Is it asked how the weak shall be made strong; the debilitated sustained and restored; the exhausted refilled with vital energy? We aver that of all invigorating preparations given by science to man, from the institution of the art of healing to the present hour, not one has wrought such wonders in the way of restoration as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. This is indeed the tonic of tonics. As a revitalizing, strength-supporting, life-prolonging agent, the like of it is not to be found in the catalogue of medicines. Among the various articles used to arouse the dormant powers of nature, it stands alone—the great awakener of the paralyzed physique. It not only awakens the physical powers from a state of collapse and inanition, but it imparts permanent vigor to the muscular and nervous systems—reinforcing, as it were, both the stronghold and the outworks of vitality. The aged, the decrepid, the nervous, the broken down of both sexes, are recommended to try it. They will assuredly find it a present help in time of trouble.

April 12:1m.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m

FOR SALE.
A FANCY STORE at wholesale or retail, and store room to lease to purchaser. The Millinery business and Mantua-Making to be continued.

V. B. TATE,
April 12:3t Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Have just received a full stock of all goods belonging to their trade.

GARDEN TOOLS
of all kinds; Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Spades, &c

WOODEN WARE,
Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Baskets, &c.

Silver-Plated Ware, Pocket Books.
TOILET SOAPS, all kinds.
BROOMS, BRUSHES, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS AND COAL OIL,
WHITE LEAD, all grades. VARNISHES, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, WHALE-OIL,

IRON, NAILS and GLASS.

☞ Please call and see our stock. We keep a full assortment of every-thing in our line of business, and will sell at a reasonable profit.

Sign of the MILL SAW. April12:4t

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.

April5:6m*

BEDFORD MALE AND FEMALE
CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

formerly Rev. John Lyon's, now kept by John T. Huggard, B. A., a graduate of the Toronto University:

TERMS OF TUITION:—

English branches.....	$6 00
" " with Latin or French,.....	7 50
" " with Latin and French, with or without Greek.....	10 00
" " Latin and Greek.	10 00

Music and Drawing, extra.
April 5:3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GEPHART.
Bedford, April 5, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Rowzer, late of Napier township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN M'VICKOR, Adm'r.,
April 5. residing in Schellsburg.

BLOODY RUN
SELECT SCHOOL.

Spring term of eleven weeks will commence on MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL.

For further information, address

J. C. LONG,
March 22, 4t. Bloody Run, Pa.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM, 1867.
(22d day.)

Theo. Weil & Co., et al vs. Sam'l Stern.
Wm. Nycum vs. Jacob Dunkle.
Jno. W. Beeler's Adm'r. vs. Dr. B. F. Harry.
Sam'l S. Fluck vs Rich'd Langdon.
C. Feckler & Son vs Geo. Roades et al.
John B. Peacock vs. Geo. White & Co.
David Heidler vs. Railroad Co.
Wm. States' use vs. Geo. Blackburn.
Same vs John Goehenour.
Daniel Border vs Jacob Reed.
Same vs Reed & Schell.
Jacob Barndollar vs Jno. A. Gump, Esq., et al.
Certified, March 25th, 1867.

mar29 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

TAVERN LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Bedford, for allowance, on the 22d day of April next:

Valentine Miller, Londonderry township.
Jacob Mills, Clearville.
John Cessna, Centerville.
Burton Edsall, Schellsburg.
Bernard O'Neal, Chaneysville.
Jos. B. Stoner, Bloody Run.
Charles Bush, Palo Alto.
J. Valentine Besscrer, Stonerstown.
Jos. Mortimore, Snake Spring tp.
Cath. Tricker, Stonerstown.
George Weimer, Bloody Run.
Isaac F. Grove, Bedford Borough.
Valentine Steckman, Bedford Borough.
John L. Grove, Bloody Run.
Joseph Foller, Buena Vista.
John Aldstadt, Pleasantville,
A. J. Pennell, Rainsburg.
Joseph Cessna, Harrison tp.
Geo. M. Colvin, Schellsburg.
Thos. Price, Broadtop township.
A. G. Allen, Bedford Springs.
J. M. Shoemaker, Bedford.
Henry Weaver, St. Clairsville.
Geo. W. Figard, Coledale Borough.
John Reighard, (Half Way House,) Union tp.
Peter Amick, St. Clairsville.

EATING HOUSE.

Carn, Barnhart & McMullin, Bedford Borough.
David Brode, Bedford Borough.
John G. Minnich, do do.
A. G. Schroyer, Bloody Run.
A. T. Kegg, " "
Jas. Hammond, Bedford.
W. A. Grove, Hopewell tp.
Rachel Naugle, St. Clairsville.
Daniel Stover, Woodberry.
Phineas A. Runyan, Bloody Run.

March 29, 1867. O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Bedford county, greeting:

Whereas Andrew G. Shroyer did prefer his petition to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county praying for the causes therein set fourth that he should be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Susan Schroyer, setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Bedford on the fourth Monday, 22d day of April next to answer the petition or libel of the said Andrew Shroyer your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony &c., agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided and hereof fail not; witness the Honorable Alex. King, President of our said Court at Bedford the 1st of March, A. D. 1867.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

ATTEST: ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
March 29.

ANN ELIZABETH LITTLE, by her next friend, D. Washabaugh vs. David Little. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No 52, April Term 1867, Alias subpoena

on libel for Divorce.

And, now, Feb. 16, 1867, the Court, on motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., grant a rule on David Little respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday the 22nd of April, 1867.

O. E. SHANNON,
Prothonotary.

ATTEST: ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

TO DAVID LITTLE AND ALL PARTIES INTERESTED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office in Bedford, on SATURDAY, April 20, 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all interested can attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
March 29. Commissioner.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Stong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for April term, 4th Monday, 22nd day, 1867.

Bedford borough—A. J. Sansom, *Foreman*, Frederick Benedict, Thomas Merwine.
Bedford township—William Mickel.
Bloody Run—John D. Lucas, Bartley Sams.
Cumberland Valley—Samuel Drenning, William Gillam, Francis Rice, Josiah Brunner.
Harrison—Joseph W. Elder.
Juniata—Abraham S. Ritchey.
Monroe—John F. Snyder.
Napier—G. S. Mullin, Michael Wendle, Geo. W. Williams.
East Providence—Geo. W. Householder.
West Providence Joseph Fisher.
Snake Spring—Edwin Hartley.
Southampton—Artemus Bennett, Jeremiah Robinett.
St. Clair—Eli Miller.
South Woodberry—Jacob Z. Kochenderfer, James H. Graham.

PETIT JURORS drawn for same term.

Bedford borough—Martin Milburn, John G. Minnich, Richard R. Sill.
Bedford township—Michael Naugle, Geo. Lysinger, C. R. Rea.
Bloody Run—John Filler.
Colerain—Nathan C. Evans, Geo. W. Shafer, Wm. James.
Harrison—John G. May.
Juniata—John H. Keyser, John Lafferty.
Liberty—Michael L. Putt, Enoch McGrigor, Isaac K. Little, David Stoler, David Cyphers.
Londonderry—James T. Mattingly.
Monroe—Jacob Fletcher of J.
Napier—Henry Kerr, William Colvin, Abraham Dennison, Richard McMullin, James O. Robinett.
East Providence—William Morgart.
West Providence—A. J. Morgart.
Snake Spring—Asa S. Stuckey, Wm. Lysinger.
Southampton—Daniel Tewell, Levan Shipley.
St. Clair—Jacob Croyle.
Union—John R. Imler, John Fickes, sr.
Woodberry South—William Tetwiler, Martin Brumbaugh, Andrew Snoberger.
Woodberry Middle—Valentine Glass.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

ATTEST: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
March 29.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., the following tracts or pieces of land, situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of S. H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford deceased, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Sarah Logan, containing 401 acres.

No. 2. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Charles Alberti, containing 487 acres.

No. 3. A tract of land in Bedford township, surveyed on warrant to Charles Austin containing 403 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Hogs, containing 309 acres.

No. 5. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant Thomas Logan, containing 485 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in Londonderry township, surveyed on warrant to J. Baker and J. Albright, containing 181 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Anthony Richard, containing 400 acres.

No 8. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to George Smith containing 300 acres.

No. 9. A tract of land in Cumberland Valley township surveyed on warrant to Samuel Wilson, containing 236 acres.

No. 10. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to James Hamilton, containing 443 acres and 91½ perches.

No. 11. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Bittle, containing 448 acres.

No. 12. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Richard Evans, containing 413 acres.

No. 13. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Benton, containing 402 acres.

No. 14. A tract of land in Londonderry township, surveyed on warrant to James Williams, containing 198 acres.

No. 15. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Mary Woods, containing 281½ acres.

No. 16. A tract of land in Napier township, surveyed on warrant to Isaac Clark, containing 25 acres.

No. 17. A tract of land in Monroe township, surveyed on warrant to Joseph Pennell, containing 60 acres.

No. 18. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Nathan Sharpless, containing 360 acres.

No. 19. A tract of land in Colerain township, surveyed on warrant to —— Hill (widow,) containing 65 acres.

No. 20. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant to James Cavan, containing 401 acres.

No. 21. A tract of land in Colerain township, surveyed on warrant to Robert Fyan, containing 155 acres.

No. 22. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Joseph Dilworth, containing 409 acres.

No. 23. A tract of land in Liberty township, surveyed on warrant to John Savage, containing 120 acres.

No. 24. A tract of land in East Providence tp., surveyed on warrant to Aaron Barton, containing 40 acres.

No. 25. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Richard Tallwell, containing 447 acres.

No. 26. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Ethan Holmes, containing 143 acres.

No. 27. A tract of land in Monroe township, surveyed on warrant to James Means, containing 50 acres.

No. 28. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Samuel Gustim, containing 301 acres.

No. 29. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Thomas Richards, containing 401 acres.

No. 30. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant to Alexander Cavin, containing 406 acres.

No 31. A tract of land in West Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Beamer (or John Reamer), containing 597 acres.

No. 32. The undivided half of a tract of land, situate in Liberty township, containing 400 acres, more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence with a two story dwelling house, double log stable and other outbuildings thereon erected. Also an apple orchard, adjoining lands of Jacob Cypher, Jacob Eicher and others, formerly the property of Wm. Fisher.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

H. NICODEMUS,
March 29, 4t. Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, April 20th, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log stable and a small orchard thereon; adjoining lands of James Bowman, Isaac James, Mary Jones, Michael Stoner, Elias Murphey, and others situated in Southampton township.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Buxton.

ALSO, One frame house in the Borough of Coledale, known as the Post Office, and standing on Spring street, bounded on the east by David Dunn, on the west by A. W. Evans, situated in the borough of Coledale, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. W. Evans, Lemuel Evans and Levi Evans.

ALSO, All defendents interest in and to a lot of ground fronting on Pitt street 60 feet, and running back to an alley 120 feet, with a frame house thereon 23 by 28 feet, a frame shop 23 by 28 feet, with a log stable thereon, adjoining lots of Dr. Ealy on the west and Wm Rock on the east, situate in the Borough of Schellsburgh, Bedford co.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. F. Poorman.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, March 28th, 1867.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Amos Wertz, Executor of the last will of James H. Boylan, late of Harrison township, dec'd.

The petition of Henry Shafer, a creditor of James H. Boylan, dec'd., was read, setting forth, among other things, that said Executor, on the 2d day of May, 1855 filed an account exhibiting a balance in his hand of $3,60 and thereafter removed out of the State of Pennsylvania. That he never filed any final account and that the petitioner is interested in the estate as a creditor. Whereupon on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court granted an alias citation against the said Amos Wertz. Wherefore, we command you as we have heretofore commanded you that you, the said Amos Wertz laying aside all other business and excuses, whatsoever, be and appear in your proper person before our Register for the Probate of Wills, and granting letters of administration, in and for said county at his office in Bedford before the time of the return of this writ, exhibit and file an account as Executor aforesaid and make a true statement according to law, or show cause why you should not have done so to our Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford on the 4th Monday, 22nd day of April next.

Witness the Hon. Alexander King, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1867.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

ATTEST: ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
March 29.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and Wm. G. EICHOLTZ and GEORGE W. GUMP, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Fourth Monday of April (being the 22d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 11th of February in the year of our Lord, 1867.

mar25 ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. expo. and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 20th day of April next, A. D. 1867, the following real estate, situated in Union township, Bedford county, viz:

All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Valentine Fickes, dec'd, on the north, Conrod Imler, and Wm. Cook, on the east, John George on the south, Joseph Cook and Thomas Cook on the west, containing 190 acres, more or less.

Also, All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Edward Shoenberger on the south, Henry Boquet on the west, Peter Shoenberger and Wm Cook on the north, and Wm George on the east, containing 310 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining John Berkhimer on the south, Jacob Fisher, now others, on the west, John George on the north, John Couple's improvement on the east, containing 370 acres, more or less, 25 acres, more or less, cleared and under fence.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of John Fetter on the east, lands of Henry Johnson on the south, Edwin Shoenberger and Wm George on the west, and John Cessna on the north, containing 400 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining the summit of Dunnings mountain on the east, James Watt on the south, Wm Berkhimer and others on the west, and Wm George on the north, containing 289 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest to a tract of land, adjoining lands of John Ake on the North-west, Conrad Claycomb on the Northeast, and John Bowser on the Southwest, containing 80 acres and 90 perches more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of Adam Shaffer on the east, James Johnson on the South, Dr. Shoenberger's heirs on the west, Jacob Eckhart on the north, containing 259 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Edward Evans on the west, Mary Dyce on the north, Pressel's heirs on the east, Charles Williams on the south, containing 250 acres more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Conrad Imler on the west, Edward Evans and James Johnson on the north and lands of Samuel Barclay's heirs on the south, containing 180 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of the defendant on the southeast and west and John Shea on the north containing 173 acres more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of Charles Petit and the last described land on the south and east, lands of John Shea on the north, lands of George Craughan, containing 173 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of John Shea and John Little on the south and west, Edward Evans on the north, and Charles Williams on the east, containing 121 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of Joan Boyer and Dr. Shoenberger on the north and west, Edward Evans on the south, containing 88 acres more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of John Boyer on the east, Dr. Shoenberger's heirs on the north and east, and Dr. Shoenberger's heirs and Joseph Ake on the west, containing 164 acres, more or less, 80 acres, more or less cleared and under fense, with a two-story log house and double log barn thereon erected.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining the last above described tract of land on the south east, Joseph Ake on the south west, and Dr. Shoenberger's heirs on the north and north east, containing 124 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of and adjoining other lands of defendant on the southwest, the Blair county line on the northeast, Jacob Eckart on the south, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of Mathew Potter on the southwest, Emanuel Bollinger on the northwest, Jacob Burket's heirs on the east, and other lands of defendants on the southeast containing 100 acres more or less, being part of Jacob Burket's.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of Dr. Shoenberger in right James McCormick on the north and Jacob Burket's heirs on the south, containing 74 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of the defendant on the south, Margaret Bowman on the southwest and the Blair county line on the northeast, containing 153 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining the Blair county line on the north, Margaret Bowman on the southeast and Dr. Shoenberger in right of John Swagart on the south, containing 117 acres more or less improved.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of the defendant on the northeast, Jacob Burket's improvement on the southeast, Leonard Swagart on the southwest and Philip and George Swagart on the northwest, containing 407½ acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of defendant on the east, Peter Stiffler on the southeast, by John Linn on the southwest, John Still and Philip Swagert on the northwest, containing 414½ acres more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of defendant on the northeast Peter Stiffler on the southwest, by Henry Loutz and others on the south, Hugh Porter and William Long on the northwest, containing 420 acres, more or less.

Also, all

Farm, Garden & Household

FIRST WORK IN SPRING.

At a recent meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, Mr. W. S. Carpender read an interesting paper on First Work in Spring. He said: No farm is complete without a good garden. There should be a succession of vegetables that there may be full supplies through the season. When the first peas are well up the second crop should be planted: beets should be planted at different times, and sweet corn every two weeks from May 1st to July 1st. A hot-bed should be made early in March, as follows: Dig 2½ feet deep, 6 feet wide, 6 feet long; place around the top a board frame 6 inches on one side, and 15 inches on the other, inclined to the south; fill to within 6 inches of the top with unfermented horse manure, leaves from the woods, or spent hops, well trodden down: add 6 inches fine soil, rake smooth and put on the sash and plant the same day in rows north and south, tomatoes, drumhead lettuce, good for transplanting early cabbage, New York purple egg plant, bull-nose pepper and celery. The space remaining I plant with early curled Selinias lettuce, then I sow evenly over the whole early and purple radish, and they will be fit to use before the rest come on. The lettuce, when ready to use can be cut off, leaving a crown. Six cuttings can be made, and the last one be best. The sash should be removed only on a warm day. The best peas are Daniel O'Rouk's. They should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground: it is a good plan to place a board edgewise on the north side of the row. As soon as the ground can be pulverized, plant early Bassano beets, and onion seed, and sets. The manure on the asparagus beds should be forked in, and salt applied. Cions should be cut early in March and buried two-thirds their length in a shady place. Grafting may be done till the trees blossom. Cherries should be grafted before April, and plums by the 15th. Grafting wax is made of 6 pounds of rosin, 1 pound of tallow, and 1 pound of beeswax. In the orchard, suckers of last year's growth should be removed, and all loose bark scraped from the trunks, for here are myriads of insects. I oppose cutting off large limbs unless decayed. I have seen whole orchards ruined by injudicious pruning. Small limbs which keep out the sun light may be removed. Before March all coarse fodder should be fed out. From this time all animals should have the best hay and feed reserved for this period. A meadow that will not yield more than a ton of grass to the acre is to be broken up. Oats must be sowed early, they are adapted to a cool climate. In this latitude April first is the best time. If the ground is strong from 3 to 4 bushels should be sowed to the acre. The country is indebted to the late Chauncy Goodrich of Utica for his efforts and success in improving potatoes. The "Early Goodrich" makes him a public benefactor. I have experimented many years and have abandoned the Merser, Prince Albert, Peachblow and Dykeman. The following is my method: Ground thoroughly plowed, rows 2½ feet apart, seed cut to 2 eyes, dropped from 12 to 15 inches apart, according to strength of the variety. In 10 or 15 days I drag a well branched tree across the rows, which kills weeds and leaves the ground level and fine. When they are up, run through with the plow and dress with the hoe. I now apply to an acre five barrels of fine wood-ashes and one barrel of plaster, thoroughly mixed—a small handful to a hill. They should be plowed three times more. About ten weeks after planting the weeds will show, when they should be pulled out, and afterward, again, if necessary. One man will weed an acres in a day. No mistake is greater than to let potatoes get foul with weeds. Mr. Carpenter gave three examples to prove that large crops are owing to good soil and in particular to clean cultivation. Never plant potatoes twice successively in the same ground. Change the seed every year, and, if possible, get from another section. Work on the farm, when rightly directed, is full of interest.

REMEDY FOR THE BORER.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to say something about the apple-tree borer, an enemy from which we have greatly suffered in our attempts to secure healthy trees and good crops. So far as my own trees are concerned, I think I have found a remedy.

I planted an apple orchard some eighteen years ago, and the trees thrived very well for five or six years, when they began to droop and look sickly. Upon examining them I found the borer in great numbers, having done considerable damage, and some of them appeared to be past recovery. I went to work and took them out. After removing them I was about to apply coal tar, but I was told that it would be a worse enemy than the borer. I thought awhile, and decided to apply urine, from the cow stable, having tanks and appliances to secure all this valuable liquid manure, as every farmer spould have. I applied this copiously around the bottom of the trees, and washed the trunks thoroughly. The result is that I have not a borer in my orchard, and the trees have completely recovered, and give me abundant crops.

I have been using this remedy for three years, and it has well repaid me for the labor required; and I think I can recommend it confidently to my brother farmers, who will first carefully remove the borer, and properly apply it, say twice a year afterwards.

It will be seven years this spring since I planted five apple trees. Three of the five were attacked by the borer, killing one, and the other two looked very sickly. I removed the worms, and upon the remaining four used the urine freely; they recovered and bore last season very fine fruit.

Three years ago the coming spring, I planted thirty-six apple trees, and at once applied the urine copiously, and there is not, to my knowledge, a single borer in the whole of them; beside they have grown and look remarkably well. Some of my neighbors, who planted trees at the same time, obtained at the good nursery, complain of the depredations of the borer.

Believing this, Mr. Editor, to be a remedy, when properly used, I think it my duty to communicate it to my brother farmers through your interesting columns. H. D.

—Germantown Telegraph.

A SINGLE thistle, dock or mullen, if allowed to perfect its seeds, and to disseminate them without hinderance broadcast over the soil, will entail a task work which it will require much labor to eradicate.

TO REMOVE WARTS FROM CATTLE.—It is said this can be done by annointing the warts once in three or four days with a mixture of equal parts of blue vitriol, lard and hooey.

Humorous.

THE first part of married life is the smile of the honeymoon; the rest, too often, common moonshine.

A PHILOSOPHER.—If, as the poet says, beauty draws us with a single hair," then what—Oh tell us what—must be the effect of a modern waterfall.

EVERY fool has a right to be on the best terms with himself, and that man is a great fool who differs with him about those terms.

FASHIONABLE society generally has but two faults: first, in being hollow-headed, and secondly hollow-hearted.

A MAN was asked what induced him to make a law student of his son, "Oh he was always a lying little cuss, and I thought I would humor his leading propensity."

THE following question is now before the Sand Lake Society: "Which do women love the best—to be hugged in a polka, or squeezed in a sleigh ?"

SAID a gentleman on presenting a lace collar to his idolitrada, "Do not let any one else rumple it." "No, dear, I'll take it off," retorted the naughty beauty.

A CHAP who was told by a colporteur to "Remember Lot's wife," replied that he had trouble enough with his own wife, without remembering other men's wives.

A CHICAGO man who had not been out of the city for years, fainted away in the pure air of the country. He was only resuscitated by putting a dead fish to his nose, when he slowly revived exclaiming:—"That's good—it smells like home!"

"Charlie, my dear," said a loving mother to a hopeful son, just budding into breeches: "Charlie my dear, come here and get some candy." I guess I won't mind it now mother," replied Charlie, "I've got in some tobacco."

AN exchange asks very innocently, if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the lapse of ages? Another replies, that it all depends on the kind of ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five it puts down as *extra hazardous.*

A GENTLEMAN, upon being asked what was the reason of the present fashion of loading young ladies' necks with huge chains, replied that it was to keep the dear angels earthward, lest they should soar away—so they were made to "carry weight."

"Is there any person you would particularly wish me to marry?" said a widow expectant to her dying spouse who had been somewhat of a tyrant in his day, "Marry the devil, if you like," was the gruff reply. "Oh, no, my dear, you know it is not law *to marry* two brothers."

JOHN RANDE was accosted on the Kensington road by an elderly man with a bottle of gin in his hand.

"Pray sir, I beg your pardon, is this the way to the poor house?"

John gave him a look of clerical dignity, and pointing to the bottle, very gravely said: "*No, sir*; but that is."

AN enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was operating on the exposed portion of the urchin's person with great vehemence, when the young one dug into the parental legs with his venomous little teeth.

"Blazes! what are you biting me for?"

"Well, dad, you beginned this here war."

TWO good-natured Irishman, on a certain occasion, occupied the same bed. In the morning, one of them inquired of the other:

"Dennis did you hear the thunder last night?"

"No Pat; did it railly thunder?"

"Yes, it thundered as if hiven and airth would come togither."

"Why in the Divil thin, didn't ye wake me; for ye know I can't slape whin it thunders."

JOSH BILLINGS ON CONTRIBUTORS.

No notis will be took—from this date hereafterwards—ov letters that hain't got a postage stamp on them.

Don't write only on one side of the manuskript, and don't write much onto that.

Don't send manuskript unless you can read it yourself when it gets dry.

We pay all the way up hill, from 10 cents o one dollar for contributions, ackording to beft.

Awl settlements made at the end of the next ensueing year.

Poetry and prose peaces respectively sollicited.

The highest market price for awful ralerode smashes, and elopements with another man's wife.

No answering aloud in our paper.

ISAAC.—Your article on "frogs" iz received.

It made me laugh like lightning.

Yure idee "that frogs might be increased by propagation" iz bully.

Yure idee "that frogs was diskovered by Christopher Columbus in the year 1692," had slipped mi memory.

Yu also say "that frogs grew more bobtailed as they grew older." This is too cussed good to be entirely lost.

A GENTLEMAN who lately visited New York, writes that he read in one of the papers that the extortion practised by hackmen there was such that "no man calls a carriage without having first resolved upon fighting or being robbed." But having a lady with him, he took a carriage at the depot, and the following was *his* experience:

Upon reaching the hotel he alighted and asked the price of the service.

"Five dollars," said Jehu.

Handing him a five dollar greenback, the gentleman inquired quietly:

"What is your number?"

"Four dollars," he answered.

"Here are four dollars. What is your number?"

"Three dollars," said the fellow, sulkily.

"Here are three. Now your number, sir?"

"Two dollars—little 'nuff, too," rejoined the driver.

"Two, then: here they are. What is your number?"

"*One* dollar, cap'n—one dollar'll do," replied the whip.

"Here's your dollar," said our friend, civilly; "all you are entitled to. It's no consequence as to your number now. Good Morning."

And the parties separated without either "fight or robbery."

PROPOSALS.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Land Scrip

FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 330,960 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in the State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptances of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor General.

For the Board of Commissioners.
HARRISBURG, February 27, 1867.
March 8, ts.

628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail HOOP SKIRTS,—2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 3-4 and 4 Yds. round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALLY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHILA."

No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

Wm. T. HOPKINS.

March 15, 1867.-10mo

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER.
M. A. POINTS. Attorneys.

March 1:3m.

MARCH 15, 1866.

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DRUGS warranted to be of very

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J. L. LEWIS,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Cornell, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters testamentary to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of William Cornell, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to them without delay and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

DANIEL H. CORNELL,
GIDEON WILLIAMS,
Executors, residing in said township of Monroe.
March 8, 6t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

PETER H. SHIRES,
SAMUEL STAHL,
March 1:6t Administrators

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford co., on the estate of Henry Harclerode, late of Colerain township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES HARCLERODE,
Executor of Henry Harclerode, dec'd.
March 8, 1867.-6t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of Philip O'Neal, dec'd.

Letters of administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Philip O'Neal, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

ELIZABETH O'NEAL,
March 8, 1867:6t Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Solomon Sparks, late of West Providence township, Bedford County, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

SILAS H. SPARKS,
March 8, 1867:6t Executor

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & Co.,
April15:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

PAY UP IMMEDIATELY.

The sale notes of FREDERICK KOONTS, due December 14, 1866, are in our hands for collection. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1867.-3t.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867.
$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurances for the whole of Life upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every few years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

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THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
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mar14:6yr Bedford, Pa.

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NO MORE GRAY LOCKS
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ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

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It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

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Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

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WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

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Also manufacturers of all kinds of

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October 26, 1yr

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GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

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SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

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March 9: 1yr.

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GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufact'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

1867. **J. B. F.** 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices,

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Jan 18, 1867.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing and Painting,
&c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., Prin.,
Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.
Dec. 14:6t:1yr

HORSE DEALERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6tf.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS
AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats		**$10.00 to 15.00**
" "	**Pants**	**6.00 to 8.50**
" "	**Vests**	**3.50 to 4.50**
" "	**Pants & Vests as low as $10.**	

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of **Blank Deeds, on** the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Jan. 18, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom. A. M.	Xpress P. M.
Lv 4.30	Lv 7.50	Huntingdon,	Ar 11.22	Ar 6.45
4.38	8.10	McConnellstown	11.02	6.26
4.34	8.18	Pleasant Grove,	10.56	6.19
4.50	8.34	Marklesburg,	10.38	5.59
5.06	8.54	Coffee Run,	10.22	5.45
5.14	8.32	Rough & Ready	10.14	4.34
5.26	9.14	Cove,	10.02	4.24
5.30	9.18	Fisher's Summit	9.58	4.20
Ar 5.45	Ar 9.33	Saxton,	Lv 9.43	Lv 4.05
	Lv 9.43		Ar	Ar 3.55
	10.03	Riddlesburg,		2.35
	10.11	Hopewell,		2.27
	10.29	Piper's Run,		2.09
	10.50	Tatesville,		1.47
	11.11	Bloody Run,		1.34
	Ar 11.15	Mount Dallas.		Lv 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	Lv 9.45	Saxton,	Ar 9.30	Ar 3.06
	10.00	Coalmont,	9.15	2.45
	10.05	Crawford,	9.05	2.35
	Ar 10.15	Dudley,	Lv 9.00	Lv 2.30
		Broad Top City.		

Jan. 1.67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana na Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec6:1y

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

SHOVELS AND FORKS, DOOR MATS, Garden Tools, White Wash Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Carpet Tacks; all kinds of Paint, Varnish, Turpentine, Oil, &c. &c. at

HARTLEY & METZGER'S
MAMMOTH HARDWARE STORE.
Fresh stock of goods just arriving. mar15

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those who the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once valuable supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
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CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48.00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any one of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above period cals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any two of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor disc